

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE Episcopal Diocesan Convention yesterday adopted a resolution, rather ambiguously worded, it is true, but which may be considered as an indication that the Episcopal Church will give its support to our common school system, and will refrain from introducing any disorganizing sectarian element. Indeed, all that the friends of our school system need ask of the different sects is that they will refrain from all interference with the schools, and if the other Protestant denominations will follow the example thus set by the Episcopalians, the efforts of certain zealots to divert the school fund from its legitimate objects for the maintenance of sectarian establishments will be frustrated. The Catholic Church is the only one that has set itself in direct opposition to the common schools, and from objecting to the reading of the Bible it has advanced to the point of boldly demanding that the common schools shall be done away with altogether, and that the money shall be divided between the different religious bodies, or at least that it shall receive its quota, whether the other sects concur in the arrangement or not. It is manifestly the duty of the friends of the public school system to oppose any such division of the school fund, and the various religious denominations can aid materially in maintaining the integrity of our educational system by declining to enter the field of controversy with regard to it, and by giving it their cordial and hearty support.

THE INCOME TAX.

A rumor has appeared in several papers that the Hon. William D. Kelley is in favor of the renewal of the income tax. We have a distinct and emphatic denial of this under Judge Kelley's own signature, and a statement that not only has he opposed the renewal of the tax in the committee, but that he has notified the committee of his purpose to oppose it in the House when it comes up for discussion. It is singular, in view of the decided expressions of public opinion on this subject, that any member of Congress who hopes for re-election should have the temerity to propose a renewal of this odious and inquisitorial tax, and it is satisfactory to know that Judge Kelley and other of the live members of Congress will use their best efforts to have it done away with finally and forever. It is not the amount taken out of a man's pocket by the income tax that is objected to, so much as the peculiarly unpleasant incidents attending its collection, and there are few tax-payers who would not prefer to be assessed in larger sums in some less objectionable manner. The income tax was a war measure, and it was only submitted to in silence by the people on account of the urgency of the occasion, and because it was distinctly understood that it was to expire by limitation at a certain and early date. That date has now passed, and to re-enact the tax would be a piece of tyranny on the part of Congress that would certainly try the patience of the people more than almost anything that could be perpetrated in the way of legislation. It is well that Congressmen should understand that there is a disposition to make this a test question, and that those who vote for the continuation of the tax will be held responsible when they present themselves for re-election.

THE INDIANS.

MR. WILLIAM WELSH, whose devotion to the cause of the Indians is well known, has written a letter to the Indian Commission which meets in New York to-day for the purpose of considering the proper policy to be adopted towards civilizing the savages and towards putting a stop to the murders and rapine that now desolate the frontier. Mr. Welsh's earnestness makes him somewhat of a partisan, and he is inclined to take a rather more favorable view of the Indian character than most persons, but, with this exception perhaps, his letter contains nothing that will not receive the approval of all right-minded men. His severe denunciation of the Indian "ring" is especially well deserved, and it ought to arouse the people of the country and the members of Congress to the necessity of thoroughly reorganizing our whole Indian

policy, if we expect to do anything in the way of civilizing the savages or to give security to the settlers upon the plains of the far West. The Indian Bureau is and has been for years completely under the control of a "ring" whose only object is plunder. It has been maintained by Congress, through the political influence of those who compose it, in spite of the manifold exposures of its corruptions that have been made, and in defiance of the wishes of the decent people of the land. Not only has the Indian Bureau done no good whatever, but it has been the main cause of most of the bloodshed and outrages perpetrated by the savages, and it has used all its influence to defeat the efforts of those who from motives of real philanthropy desire to ameliorate the condition of the Indians, and, if possible, to Christianize and civilize them. What has been done, however, in this direction by the noble band of men of which Mr. Welsh is a representative, is an encouragement to even greater exertions, and through their just and enlightened policy it has been shown that it is possible to civilize at least some of the Indians, and to educate them into useful citizens. It rests with Congress to say whether this good work shall be pushed to its legitimate conclusion, or whether the thieves and robbers who compose the Indian "ring" shall be allowed to perpetuate the present disgraceful state of affairs, and keep up a continual warfare between the savages and the settlers upon the frontier.

SLAVERY OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE number of "woman's-rights" conventions that have been held within the past few months would almost lead the public into the belief that no adjournments were permitted in these charming gatherings. No new converts seem to be added to the list, if we may judge from the published accounts of their inharmonious proceedings. The same stereotyped names still figure as presidents, committee women, and eminent chinnists. Sometimes the list is varied by exchanging gentle Cady S. for sweet Susan B., and vice versa, but in the main the posts of honor—and honorable posts they are—are invariably filled by our old familiar friends, whose names are well known and whose capacity is pretty fairly estimated.

The preambles, resolutions, and speeches emanating from the same select, if not refined, circle have also become familiar, and if it were not for the internal jealousies and hair-pullings that manifest themselves at times, but few readers would find interest in their proceedings. The meeting in Apollo Hall, New York, presided over by Theodore Tilton, that eminent saint with "long yellow hair," has evolved no new or startling idea on the terrible wrongs under which the American women are suffering. The speeches and resolutions were only relieved from the dead level of puerility and stupidity by the cat-like snarls, screeches, and clawings that enlivened the proceedings. There was, however, one resolution, submitted by the would-be Honorable Cady Stanton, and enthusiastically adopted by the meeting, that is perhaps a little in advance of any of their previous innumerable preambles and resolutions. Not that the moral sentiment or refinement contained therein is above the usual Stanton-Anthony standard, but because it is a bolder expression of the secret spring that moves these misguided, wrong-headed, loud-tongued, and idle-handed women. The resolution referred to was to the effect that, "Whereas, in the Sickness, Cole, and McFarland trials, the accused were acquitted by a jury of their countrymen, therefore the obvious deduction was that American women were in slavery, from which they can be rescued only by the ballot," etc., etc.

What inferences are we to draw from such teachings? What would the highly gifted and virtuous Mrs. Stanton have us conclude? Take the cases in their order and let us apply the test. General Sickness was indicted for shooting a man who, after enjoying the hospitality of his house and the generous bounty of his hand, had violated every instinct of the gentleman by dishonoring the wife in the very house of his friend, thus desolating his home and dragging in the dust all that is dearest to man. A jury acquitted him on the ground that so vile a treachery and so terrible a calamity were sufficient to render the prisoner unaccountable for his acts. Does Mrs. Cady Stanton, sweet Susan B. & Co., object to General Sickness' interference in the unlawful and unholly conduct of his wife and Barton Key? Do they think she should have been permitted to continue her wickedness unmolested? If not, where is the application of their text, "the slavery of woman?" The tyranny in this case consisted in the fact that the husband separated his wife from her paramour. In this case you see but the act of an unreasonable slaveholder, oh ye heavenly saints of Apollo Hall! The case of General Cole was in many respects a counterpart of the one to which allusion has just been made. In this, as in General Sickness' case, the slavery of the woman consisted (reasoning from Mrs. Stanton's premises) in the fact that General Cole restrained his wife from further evil by removing her guilty confidential friend. The jury in this case, as in that of Sickness, acquitted on the grounds that when the sanctity of a home was ruthlessly violated, the most sacred of all ties trampled upon, and the dearest of all earthly objects polluted and dishonored, the outraged, ruined husband was not responsible if under the mental agony resulting therefrom he laid violent hands upon the villain who wrought all this misery. In the last of the three cases enumerated in the resolution of the indignant Cady, we have presented the abject slavery of Mrs. Abby McFarland-Richardson, whose unreasonable husband objected to her receiving undue and scandalous attention from another gentleman before she had ceased to be Mrs. McFarland. In this case it is somewhat more difficult than in the former to perceive in what the "slavery of the woman" consisted. In spite of the solemn vows that bound her to McFarland, and the

no less sacred and more touching one of children that should have kept her pure and at home, we find her away from her husband, perambulating distant States to obtain by stealth and semi-fraud a divorce she could not get at home, and then returning to the companionship of that man whose influence over her had destroyed her home, divided her children, and distracted her poor loving husband. In what, oh! gentle Cady, did her slavery consist? She had left home and friends, children and husband, in pursuance of the advice of her disinterested female friends; she had travelled unmolested over distant States; she had broken the bonds that legally held her to the man she had sworn to "love, honor, and obey." Yet, most logical Cady, you say she was a slave! She was only unfortunate, in her own and doubtless in Mrs. Stanton's estimation, in the fact that she was not permitted, in open day and in the presence of a Christian people, to live with the man for whom she had cast off husband, children, and honor. If it be slavery to remain contented, virtuous, and happy, it is most devoutly to be hoped that American woman may long remain in a state of the most abject slavery, and if freedom signifies all Mrs. Cady Stanton would have us infer it does, may a kind Providence protect American wives and daughters from its baleful shadows! Thank Heaven! the Anthonys, Stantons, Blakes, and Blackwells, with all their chattering, resolutions, weak-tea bickering and ravings, do not represent, in the most infinitesimal degree, the virtue, dignity, or thought of American womanhood.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

SENATOR CRAIG delivered an elaborate speech upon the Mormon bill in the Senate yesterday, in which he eloquently denounced and exposed the enormities of polygamy, and re-behaved the crimes of which the followers of Brigham Young have been accused. The concluding sentence of his remarks, however, contained the true solution of the Utah troubles. He said that "when miners and other emigrants, not Mormons, shall flock to that Territory and make it their home, the loathsome and festering monster of polygamous Mormonism will perish and be buried out of sight." The practical question is rather how this emigration may be facilitated than how the moral nature of the Mormons may be improved. The most essential thing is that well-disposed emigrants may be as thoroughly protected in Utah as in any other portion of the United States. This duty the nation owes to all its inhabitants, and it should be performed to the extent of the national power, at all hazards, so that the declaration, "I am an American citizen," may be a sure passport in every nook and corner of the land. Polygamy is a hideous monstrosity, but it prevails among the Indians even more generally than among the Mormons, and no one seriously proposes to enact laws of Congress or to send armies against them for the purpose of diminishing the number of squaws in the lodges of their chiefs. If we can restrain them from scalping white prisoners, and from retarding the progress of civilization by murderous forays upon frontier settlements, we are content to postpone their moral reformation to a more convenient season. Brigham Young, like the Indians, has theoretically set up a sort of unauthorized rude government within the legitimate Government of the nation; and whenever his theocracy comes in direct conflict with the fundamental and essential laws of the land, or invades the rights of loyal citizens, it should be stamped out. What is most needed in Utah now, is not that we should force our civilization on all the dupes of the Mormon prophet, but that he should be prevented from retarding the increase of the Gentile population, and from interposing obstacles to the so-called apostasy of his followers, which really means an awakening to their true rights and duties as American citizens. If the proposed new legislation pertaining to Utah and the national policy in reference to that Territory is put on the footing of retarding the increase of the Gentile population, and from interposing obstacles to the so-called apostasy of his followers, which really means an awakening to their true rights and duties as American citizens. If the proposed new legislation pertaining to Utah and the national policy in reference to that Territory is put on the footing of retarding the increase of the Gentile population, and from interposing obstacles to the so-called apostasy of his followers, which really means an awakening to their true rights and duties as American citizens.

TRANSPORTATION OF IMPORTED GOODS OVERLAND.

We are glad to notice that Mr. Casserly of California has introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the transportation by railroad of goods arriving from foreign ports at San Francisco to any interior collection district, immediately after they are landed. A similar system is even more necessary on the Atlantic coast, and its adoption would do more to increase the foreign commerce of Philadelphia than any measure that has been suggested. It is a matter of profound astonishment that the serious consideration of a project in which nearly every important American city except New York has so deep an interest is postponed from year to year, and that Congress thus tacitly approves the unnatural and unnecessary concentration of business at the New York Custom House, which is at once the cause of innumerable frauds upon the revenue and of gross injustice to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, and many other flourishing cities. Now that the Pacific coast is beginning to realize the inconvenience of the old system, we hope that the day of reform is near at hand, and that a resolute movement in the interest of the whole people, as well as of the communities subjected to

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS, HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE DRY GOODS.

Having made special arrangements with leading French manufacturers for the exclusive sale of their goods in the UNITED STATES, we are now receiving Cretonne Papers, with the Furniture Covering to match; Imitations of Stamp Leathers, Gobelines, Tapestries, Brocades, etc., together with a large variety of low-priced French Papers—all personal selections by one of our firm at the manufacturers in Paris. And we shall be in receipt of all that is new in design and pattern as they are brought out in France. We give particular attention to our

DRY GOODS. C. H. HAMRICK & CO., No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

Bargains in Dry Goods. We are offering to-day unusual inducements to purchasers. BLACK SILKS LOWER THAN LAST WEEK. GIGS GRAY BLACK SILKS, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00. These goods are less than market rates. All the new styles in SPRING SILKS closing out. BARGAINS IN VERY POPULAR HERNANIES. HERNANIES at 65, 70 cents, sold elsewhere at 75 & 80 cents. HERNANIES, Double Mesh, \$1.00, \$1.25. HERNANIES, Double Mesh, 2 yards wide. Grand Goods. Closing out LAWN SUITS, \$2.00, \$1.00, \$1.00, \$1.50. Closing out LINEN SUITS, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00. We will sell one case ALPACA LUSTERS at 12 1/2 cents, worth 20 cents. ENGLISH MIXED MARL POPLINS. Great job. 25 cents. All the new style POPLINS, less than market rates. We open to-day at less than wholesale prices, LLAMA POINTS, LLAMA JACKETS, LLAMA SACQUES, LLAMA DRESSES. Call and examine prices. C. H. HAMRICK & CO., No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. DIAGONAL COATINGS. JOHN WANAMAKER, Nos. 818 and 880 CHESTNUT STREET.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOVED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms, 100 PIANOS, new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month. J. E. GOULD, No. 925 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX will preside. Address may be expected from Rev. J. H. Brooks, D. D., of St. Louis; Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago; Rev. E. W. Childs, Superintendent of Missions for Ohio and Indiana, and others.

Colonel D. W. C. Moore will direct the singing of a large choir of young ladies. Tickets, with secured seats, twenty-five cents each, may be had at the Society's House, No. 1123 Chestnut Street. 5 12 1/2 1/4.

THE MOST INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE OF THE SEASON—Professor WILLIAM A. Yale College, will repeat, by request of many eminent citizens, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock. His lecture on the " Yosemite Valley and Sierra Nevada" which he gave with such great success in New York. The lecture will be fully illustrated by beautiful diagrams thrown upon a large screen by the Magic Lantern under the direction of James A. McFarland, Esq. Tickets, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c. For sale at Gould's, No. 925 Chestnut street. 5 12 1/4.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS having been injured by the recent storm, the Exhibition of the Life-sized Painting of SHERIDAN'S RIDE is postponed for a few days. 10

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA. Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 1/2 1/2 1/4

POLITICAL. FOR SHERIFF, 1870.

F. T. WALTON, SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

WANTED—ANY PARTY WISHING TO dispose of a good "BILLIARD TABLE" cheap will find a buyer by addressing A. Q. C. this office. 15

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL, FINN & CO., S. W. Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Having made special arrangements with leading French manufacturers for the exclusive sale of their goods in the UNITED STATES, we are now receiving Cretonne Papers, with the Furniture Covering to match; Imitations of Stamp Leathers, Gobelines, Tapestries, Brocades, etc., together with a large variety of low-priced French Papers—all personal selections by one of our firm at the manufacturers in Paris. And we shall be in receipt of all that is new in design and pattern as they are brought out in France. We give particular attention to our

RETAIL DEPARTMENT, HOWELL, FINN & CO. CLOTHING. A TEN STRIKE. YOU! WILL NOT FIND THE Bottom of Prices IN FURNITURE AND THE GREATEST VARIETY OF STYLES UNTIL YOU HAVE VISITED THE GREAT FURNITURE Emporium OF RICHMOND & CO., No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, (East Side), PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROCKWELL & WILSON, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET. WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, S. W. CORNER NINTH and ARCH STs. PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STORE. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 13 mpr

FOR SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT HOLMESBURG, PA., containing 5 1/2 acres, 2 of which are handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and 3 1/2 acres in pasture, that can be cut up into building lots. The whole property fronts on the road leading to the Railroad Station, which is distant only five minutes' walk. House 40 by 40 feet, three stories high, piazza on three sides, back kitchen; all with all the modern conveniences. Stone stable and carriage-house, 30 by 35 feet; stable-yard and chicken-house; convenient to the schools, churches, and stores; communication almost hourly. For price and terms, which will be accompanied by description, apply to No. 25 North WATER STREET. R. J. DOBBS, "Lodge" Building. 5 19 2/4

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A Modern Villa, 14 rooms. Near Depot. Terms easy. CHARLES H. STOKES, No. 489 MAIN STREET, Germantown. 5 13 1/4

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences. Address "W. M. C.," Box 1089 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 12 1/4

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 725 Chestnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 15 1st St. 12 1/2

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST FLOOR of the Store Property, No. 27 E. SECOND STREET, to let a private entrance from Second street, and by substituting would materially reduce the rent. Address J. B. OKIE, COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada. 5 4 1/2

GERMANTOWN—A FURNISHED COTTAGE to rent for six months. Within five minutes of Depot. CHARLES H. STOKES, No. 489 MAIN STREET, Germantown. 5 13 1/4

GERMANTOWN—SEVERAL COTTAGES to rent and for sale. CHARLES H. STOKES, No. 489 MAIN STREET, Germantown. 5 13 1/4

REAL ESTATE AGENT. DANIEL M. FOX & SON, Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents, No. 540 N. FIFTH ST., Philadelphia. Principal Agency for Cottages and Lots at CAPE MAY and ATLANTIC CITY. 4 14 1/2 1/4 FRED. SYLVESTER, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 208 South FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 5 8 1/2 1/4 COLONNADE HOTEL, FIFTEENTH AND CHESTNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. Is now ready for permanent or transient guests 5 13

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE AT HENKELS', THIRTEENTH and CHESTNUT STs. \$100,000 WORTH AUCTION PRICES. All Warranted as First-class Goods. GEO. J. HENKELS, 5 14 1/2 1/4 mpr CAS FIXTURES. 821 CHERRY STREET. CORNELIUS & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES, Etc. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SALESROOMS 821 CHERRY STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESTNUT STREET. 5 7 1/2 1/4 mpr CORNELIUS & SONS.

FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travelers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARRIS & Co. NEW YORK. PHILA. (31

THE FINE ARTS. C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET. LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC., ETC. A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panoramas just received. 11 19 1/2

LOOKING-GLASSES, Every Novelty in style, at very low prices. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, ETC., ETC. A large selection. PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised very low prices. RUBIO FRAMES, EMBEL, PORCELAIN, ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, No. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 5 13